

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

MR. PRINSEP gives notice that in consequence of a rise in the price of sets at Calcutta, those remaining in his collection will be sold at 135 Rupees each.

CAPT. JAMES TOMLIN,

Bombay, 15th June 1823.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY,
3d June 18 3.

Monday, 1st June 1823.

Bombay, 13th June 1893.

જડેર.ખપર

ખાગઃ કૃપરઃ શ્રેષ્ઠોત્તે દ્વણી યા યે. ય્યાન્
થી. દીન ૧૪ ની. મુદ્તમાં. ય્યાવીને. રાગોખા
નીઠલશેઠને. ગાદિર. ધરે *

WE request our Advertising friends to send their orders for the insertion of Advertisements as early in the week as possible. We cannot insure the appearance of any Advertisement that is not sent before 12 o'clock on Friday morning.—Advertisements requiring to be translated into the country languages must be sent before Friday.

LETTERS of Administration of the
Estate and Effects of **THOMAS**
GEORGE HALL Esquire, late a Captain
in His Majesty's Sixty-Seventh Regiment
of Foot at Sholapo, deceased, having been
granted by the Honorable the Court of
the Recorder of Bombay to **RICHARD**
WOODHOUSE Esquire, Registrar of the
said Court; all persons concerned therein
are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this
15th day of June 1823.

That the country does not possess within itself the resources necessary to supply this deficiency, either in landed or commercial wealth, is manifest; and though exertions have been partially made, and are still making, to supply the means of instruction, a vast field still remains unoccupied. The Highlanders present at this moment the distressing picture of an interesting people deprived in a great measure, by the peculiar locality of their romantic country, of the advantages enjoyed by the inhabitants of the other parts of the island; and are liable, if no effort is made in their behalf, to have their successive generations for ages to come, excluded from those sources of moral and religious improvement which are pouring their salutary influence on other and even distant nations of the world. Simplicity of manners, and native industry may have hitherto secured them from the effects of ignorance, and enabled them to survive the general ruin of the country; but the force amongst them of the same qualities will not enable

111. The MEANS REQUISITE to set the scheme in operation, fall next to be considered. Whilst the Society feel grateful for the very respectable support they have received in this quarter from persons of all ranks, they can view the subscriptions already made but as the auspicious commencement of a fund, which, to avail much, must increase far beyond its present amount. It must impress every one that the establishment of Schools to any extent, even in the most economical manner, where yearly salaries are to be provided for competent Teachers, and the cost of Books defrayed, a considerable sum will be required at their first institution, and an annual provision to meet the yearly expenditure. What is given in the form of donation is applicable in a great proportion to the former, and the annual Subscription, on which the Society must chiefly depend, to the latter. As it is impossible for the Society at present to contemplate the establishment of a fund, out of the interest of which to derive the necessary supply, they can only strongly urge the necessity of the Subscriptions of the Society and their friends.

They wait with anxiety for the encouragement of the more extended public countenance they have solicited, and for the realization of the hope they confidently entertain, that there is now dawning upon the Highlands a light that shall never be obscured.

AT BOMBAY.		GOVERNMENT.
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ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. Farquharson, Infantry.
Captain J. G. Griffith, Artillery.
Lieut. Col. W. Sandwith B. E. Regt.
Cadet James Whimmore, Infantry.
Cadet George Pulling, Do.
Capt. Moor, Artillery.
Assistant Sur. H. Johnston, Med. Est.
Major J. Kinnerley, Military Pay Master.
Captain Cozens, 20th M. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. Palmer, 5th Regt. M. L. Cav.
Lieut. Kelson N. C. B.
Lieut. S. G. Smith, 1st Sinclair Med. Est.
Lieut. H. Cracklaw 2d 11th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. and Adj. H. N. Coraellis, 2d 9th Regt. N. I.

B O M B A Y.

M A D R A S.

CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.

MADRAS.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 22d May, G. C. Wergaulin, Esq. Commissioner Agent at Dasca, to Margaret, fifth daughter of William Derrick Sovereign Smith, Esq. Interpreter of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

BURNS.—On the 8th May, at Hammerpoor, N. D. of Mondiekuud, the lady of Montague Ainslie, Esq. Civil Service of a son and heir.

On the 16th May, the Lady of Captain George Wise, of a son.

On the 17th May, the lady of Captain H. Humphreys of a son.

On the 22d May, at the Presidency, the Lady of Captain H. C. Sandys of a daughter.

On Sunday night, 18th May, Mrs. H. Ham of a Son.

On the 22d of November, Mrs. M. Burnett of a Daughter.

At Patna, on Wednesday the 7th May, Mrs. Samuel Da Costa of a daughter.

A Disgrace, on the 21st April, the lady of Captain Smith, of a daughter.

At Kurnal, on the 29th April, the lady of Captain Henry Hawtreys, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Chandernagore, on Saturday morning the 10th May, Mary Anne, the daughter of Capt. C. Smith, C. European Regiment, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 15th May, at Calcutta, John Binnay, Master of the ship "Marine," aged 37 years.

On Friday evening, suddenly from Locked Jaw, the Stables, Esq. aged 15 years.

DIED. — A. Suerborne Castle, Oxfordshire, Mary Frances, Countess of Macclesfield — Aged 86, 16th December, esq. of Toft, Cheshire. — At Roden Lodge, Barking Essex. — On the 16th inst. — Henry Leigh, youngest son of John Smith, esq. M. P., of Blendenhall, Kent. — In Sloane-street, Patrick Wilkie, esq. late his Majesty's Consul at Carthage, aged 80. — On the 24th inst. — At 10, Upper Grosvenor-street, London, the Rev. Rector of Epsbury. — In Lower Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Hammer Watson, of Hammer-hall Flintshire. — Alex. Matheson, son of D. C. Cameron, esq. of Boker-street, Portman-square. On Sunday night, Dec. 8th, while enjoying the festivities of Christmas at the Earl of Eglinton's, at Cromer, in Jamaica. — John Smith, esq. aged 64. In White-chapel-road, having cut his throat, Captain Lewis. — Last week, aged 49, the eldest daughter of Mr. Milome, coal merchant of Cusker's Place, Newbury the coffin, which contained

son, John, a Surgeon, 2nd Regt. of Foot, 10th London Regt., aged 56, Chas. K. Young son of the late Professor Young, of Glasgow, aged 71, Mr. James Taylor, of East Rifford, At Fitzeck hall, Northforkshire, aged 71, Mrs. Gally Night, Near London, 7th widows, Louisa Carolina, daughter of Sir John Wells, 1st Bt., 1st Baronet, 1st Earl of Mornington, aged 59, At Jersey, 50th ultimo Brevet Major C. G. Adams, Royal Artillery, Aged 68, George Young, esq. formerly of Grote's buildings, Blackheath, At Draycot, Wiltshire, Lady Catherine Tilney Long, relict of the late Sir J. P. Long, and aunt to the present Marquis of Ely, Sir J. P. Long, and aunt to the present Lord Luttwitz, and relict of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, At Brighton Elizabeth Emmaah, eldest daughter of P. Vere, esq. of Grosvenor-place, At Heavyside, Exeter, Mary Frances Wells, aged 12, youngest daughter of John Wells esq., of Fitchley-house, Kent, and Elizabeth Anne, youngest daughter of John Burke, esq., of Bittern Manor, near Southampton, James Stuart Hall, esq., Elizabeth, wife of George Wilnot, esq., Shoreham, Kent, At the advanced age of 98 years, the Rev. Francis Taylor, D.D., of St. Paul's, London, the Rev. Rector of Cuxham and Ibbotn, Oxfordshire, and former Fellow and Tutor of Morton College, At Haslemere on the 7th inst., Lady Musgrave, relict of the late Sir James Musgrave, of Barnsley, Gloucestershire, At Hinton, Kent, aged 17, Miss Moore, daughter of the Rev. Rector of the Rectory, Bendersham, Canterbury, Shot, by the accidental discharge of a gun, while out shooting, the eldest son of Capt.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

We regret to say we are still without any arrivals from Europe at this Port, and must therefore content ourselves with filing our Columns by drawing largely from the Papers of the Sister Presidencies, which we proceed to do, trusting our selections will be found to contain much of interest.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES.
MAY 26th 1823.

Remittable, Premium.....	32	0 a 33 5
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 per Cent. ditto	14	8 a 10
BANK OF BENGAL CATES.		
Discount on Private Bills.....	5	0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills & Exchange.....	4	0
Interest on Loans Deposit open date.....	4	0
Ditto 2 months certain.....	3	8
BANK SHARES—Prem. 70 to 74 per Cent.		

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS
ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES
IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 12th May 1825.
No. 2930. GENERAL ORDERS.
 In continuance of General Order No. 2726 of the 23d of October last, the subjoined Extract from the General Orders by the Governor General in Council, under date the 9th Instant, is published for the information and guidance of Officers Commanding His Majesty's Corps.
 By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

EXTRACT, GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
Fort William, 9th May 1823.

In advertisement to General Orders of the 11th October 1822, giving effect to the 26th Section of the Mutiny Act of 1822, the following addition is directed to be made after the words "Light Articles of Clothing" viz. or if necessary towards defraying any Extra expence arising from Local Situation, or otherwise in their victualling beyond the Six Pence payable to the Prison Keeper" under the Authority, &c. &c.

(A true Extract.)
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.
CALCUTTA: 14th May 1893.

No. 2931. 12th Light Dragoons.
Cancels Captain *Dwyer's*
Appointment from the 6th
Foot. Brevet Major R. Durie
from the Half-pay of the
24th Light Dragoons, to
be Captain without pur-
chase, vice Binney, deced-
ent. 24th Decemr. 1882.

13th Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant Fleming Kelso, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Pitt, deceased...
1 February 1822

1st Foot.
Lieutenant Charles Gordon Urquhart, from the
10th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Keogh, who ex-
changed on 19th December, 1812.

Lieutenant W. Caine from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Keown who exchanges-- 6th April,

20th Foot

Lieutenant D. Keogh from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Urquhart, who exchanges,--19th

44th Foot.
Ensign E. C. Mathias from the 19th Foot to be
Ensign, vice Moorhead.

ember, 1892

47th. Foot.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel Warren from the 65th Foot, to be Major, vice John William Hutchinson, who exchanges,—13th February, 1822.
54th Foot.

2d Lieutenant Alexander Murray Hay, from the 1st Ceylon Regiment, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Maia promoted in the 13th Foot,--26th Dec. 1822.

Lieutenant Loftus Francis Jones, from Half-pay Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice Howard appointed to the 13th Foot,-- 26th December, 1822.

George Vane, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Catchcart appointed to the 25th Foot—
26th December, 1822.

Lieutenant Henry Bridge Tudor, from the Half-pay of the 40th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Alexander Sinclair Reuch, who exchanges,—19th December 1822.

An extract of a letter from Bhangulpore dated the 16th instant informs us that the heat had been rather oppressive for two or three days previously. Much sickness had also prevailed among the Native inhabitants of the place, and there had been many deaths caused by that fearful scourge, the Cholera Morbus. Our esteemed Correspondent seems inclined to think that this general sickness is perhaps partly induced by the great exposure to the weather at all hours of some hundreds of individuals, whose homes have been destroyed by the late fire, of which mention was formerly made in our paper. Very few of the sufferers have as yet been able to procure new choppers for their huts, on account of the high prices of grass and bamboos, as well as their own indolence or apathy.

A friend in the district of Tirhoot
hope will become a staunch contributor
(columns) informs us in a letter
12th instant, that several shikaris
that district lately, and that
does not look so ill as is generally
—on the contrary he assumes
vation of some factories is being

By a letter from Secret
10th instant, we learn that
the Civil Service, and I
poire, had been inhum
of the 7th instant, by
Rosenacraft sometime b
barrassments, on which i
more particularly here.
The quitted the all of territories.

up his residence in Oude. Some six months back he moved to some other quarter with his family, and lived, we understand, in a lowly but, at a wild and secluded spot, in a manner any thing but comfortable; and which to those who knew him in happier circumstances, cannot but afford matter of melancholy reflexion.

On the morning of the 7th instant, a report reached Secore that Mr. Ravenscroft was murdered, and it was confirmed in course of the day by the arrival of people in Secore. Cantonments, who stated that they saw the corpse of the poor gentleman. It appears that a party, it is said of from sixty to one hundred Robbers, surrounded the hut which formed Mr. R.'s humble dwelling place, on the night of the 7th. Mr. R. and all his people, except the Chokeyard, were in bed. The Decois cut down the Chokeyard, broke open the door, and rushed towards Mr. Ravenscroft's bed. The unhappy man was at the moment in the act of starting out of bed, when he received a spear through the body. A dozen or more of the Ruffians now came upon him, and he fell covered with many wounds, several spears having passed through his body. Whether it was that the thieves were too busy in [plundering that little property was in the hut, or whether they deemed it unnecessary to add to the work of slaughter, we cannot tell; but it seems they offered no violence to Mrs. Ravenscroft and her infant. The principal object of the Decois appears to have been plunder, since they came with axes to purposely to break open the few trunks & boxes which were in the hut, and which they soon filled of their contents. Three or four of Mr. R.'s servants were slain in their master's defence. Mrs. R. was expected at Secore, as being the nearest post and where no doubt she would receive all the attentions which her deplorable situation demanded.

We have given the substance of the above report as we received it, and do not vouch for its accuracy.

[The India Gaz. May 22,

KING OF OODE.—We learn from the Newspapers, that the Ministers of State were engaged from the 3d to the 6th of Shaabaun, in the celebration of the Marriage of his Highness Muhsun-ud Douls, a grandson of the late Muhsun-ud Douls, at the time the Sachuck *
Nowab N. ...

BOMBAY :—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by

Subscribers about to change th

Subscribers at out-stations who



SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page of the Paper.)

sun-ud-Dowla received from Nowab Nuseer-ud-Dowla, a Khel-at or robe of honor, a horse and and elephant with a silver litter. At the time of performing the ceremony of Hinna, † Her Majesty the Queen, and the Lady of Nowab Maut-mud-Dowla, in behalf of Nowab Nuseer-ud-Dowla, gave to Nowab Maut-mud-Dowla a dish of apparel, and a tray of precious stones, and dressed him a robe with her own hands. Before the marriage procession took place, Auzem-Ollah presented the dish of a chaplet or garland, prepared for the bride, to wear on his turban. Maut-mud-Dowla brought Auzem-Ollah in company with Maut-mud-Dowla before his Majesty, who with his own hand placed the above garland on the forehead of Maut-mud-Dowla, and bestowed on Auzem-Ollah, 5 robes of honor—and on the day of the marriage procession, they went to the house of Nuseer-ud-Dowla with all the marks of ostentation suitable to the rank of his Majesty. On the morning of the 6th, the King went in company with the Acting Resident, General Brice, and Captain Home, to the house of Nowab Nuseer-ud-Dowla—and on his arrival, the Sons of the Nowab gave Nuzurs—and they placed brocade from the gate up to the hall, in order that his Majesty might walk over it. The servants, as is customary, brought delicious drinks before His Majesty, & the European Gentlemen, & received Gold mohurs. A honorary dress and 1000 Rs. were bestowed on the Son of the late Maut-mud-Dowla for his performing the rights of marriage. The dishes of presents were laid in the presence of his Majesty and the European Gentlemen, and each of the latter having accepted a dish, returned to his house, having received a necklace on the shoulder from his Majesty's hand. The King then entered the Royal Court and bestowed Kachats on Aumjud-Ai-khan and Auzghur-Ai-khan sons of Nowab Nuseer-ud-Dowla, who had followed his Majesty in token of respect. Maut-mud-Dowla informed that the So-suree equipage of the bride and bridegroom arrived at Hoseinbang, and that 23 vessels filled with silver plates, and 11 chests of female dress, and jewellery to the value of two Lacks of rupees have been received. An entertainment was given to the European Gentlemen on the 10th of Shaban, in celebration of the marriage, when the Acting Resident, General and the Captain of that station, having joined the party, each of them accepted a pair of Shawis with the manifestation of respect.—*Jami Jehan Nooma.*

DACOITS.—A few days ago, a robbery was committed at the garden house of a Bibee, situated at Soora, in the suburbs of Calcutta.—At 2 o'clock at night, a body of 30 robbers entered the house, firing their muskets and crying "murder." A Brjasee, keeper of the house, with intent to disappoint their attempt appeared before them, but having received a wound in his hand fled away.—A *Mollee of the garden, for his making noise, lost his life with the blow of a spear.*—At last, having entered into the Chambers, they gave slaps and fists on the Bibee, and frightened her very much, by which means they robbed her of all that she had (except her life) and made their escape.—We now hear that two of the Robbers have been apprehended.—*Sumbad Cowmoody, 17th May.*

(Bengal Hur. May 22,

ENGLISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, February 4.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—KING'S SPEECH, &c.
This being the first day of the meeting of Parliament, and the King being prevented by indisposition from being present—the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby Earl of Westmerland, and Earl of Shaftesbury sat as Commissioners to open the Parliament in his Majesty's name: A little after three o'clock, the Speaker and several Members of the House of Commons having been previously summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod, attended at the bar, when the following Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor.—

“My Lords and Gentlemen

“We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that since he last met you in Parliament, his Majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.—Faithful to the principle which his Majesty has promulgated to the world as constituting the rule of his conduct, his Majesty declined being party to any proceedings at Verona which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of Foreign Powers. And his Majesty has since continued to use his most anxious and

† The tree with which the Indians stain their hands and feet.

good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments; and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.—In the East of Europe his Majesty flatters himself that Peace will be preserved, and his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies and generally from other Powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with his Majesty those friendly relations which it is equally his Majesty's object on his part to maintain. We are further commanded to apprise you, that discussions having long been pending with the Court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects in the West Indian Seas, and other grievances of which his Majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish Government of the justice of his Majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for satisfactory reparation.—We are commanded to assure you, that his Majesty has not been unmindful of the Addresses presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament, with respect to the Foreign Slave Trade. Proposals for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his Majesty's Plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the treaties upon this subject, already concluded between his Majesty and the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those Treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“His Majesty has directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.—This diminution of the charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the Revenue, have produced a surplus exceeding his Majesty's expectation. His Majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, & without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burdens of his people.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his Person and Government, which his Majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart. The provision which you made in the last Session of Parliament, for the relief of the distressed and considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects, and his Majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquillity of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the People.—Deeply as his Majesty regrets the continued depression of the Agricultural Interest, the satisfaction with which his Majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of our commerce, in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country can not fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all.”

The Earl of Morley moved an address to the King, in reply to the Speech; it was, as usual, little more than its echo, and it was seconded by the Earl of Mayo.—When the question was put.—

Earl Stanhope expressed his regret, that Ministers not only had not any plan of relief in view for the agricultural distresses, but that they seemed to consider all relief impracticable. Was this, then, the result of achievements of which they had so loudly boasted?—The Noble Earl made a variety of remarks on this subject. He attributed the fall in prices to the alteration in the currency, which, he said, had lowered property in general full 40 per cent. When the people cried for bread, Parliament gave them a stone, and passed laws hostile to liberty. The transfer of property, owing to the altered value of the currency, was equal to a highway robbery, and if the progress of distress was not checked, there would be a convulsion, for the grievances were intolerable. Though he reprobated the plan of universal suffrage, yet Reform ought to be granted to the general wish.—The Noble Earl concluded by moving an Amendment to the Address, which pledged the House to an immediate inquiry respecting the distresses of the country.

The Marquis of Lansdown said, that though it was impossible to paint the agricultural distress in too strong colours, he thought the subject had better be delayed for the present, as it was desirable that unanimity should prevail in voting the Address, for a crisis was impending on the Continent, which should exclude every other subject however important. The principles adopted by the Allied Sovereigns, if acted upon, could not

fail to involve Europe in confusion, and to rouse the worst and most dangerous passions among men. There was now no room to doubt their tendency (hear! hear!) and Ministers should unite with the Parliament and the people in expressing their indignation, rather than their disapprobation, of the system founded on them, if there was any chance of averting the threatened calamities. (Cheers) The great foreign Powers totally unmindful of the debt of gratitude they owed to England, were about to rush upon an enterprise which this country declared to be dangerous to Europe, and in opposition to the system agreed upon at the pacification of Vienna. (Hear) No man could be bold or base enough to approve of the unprincipled system by which it was now proposed to regulate the great concerns of Europe. Whatever might be the defects of the Spanish Constitution (which had been formerly acknowledged by all the Powers) foreign interference could not possibly mend them. Let them consider the unfortunate condition of Naples, Piedmont and Poland—and then he would ask whether the Spaniards, with such examples before their eyes, were likely to obtain liberty and happiness at the hands of foreign Masters? If Spain were successfully invaded, despotic government could only be maintained there by military occupation. In that case, we all could see the danger which would threaten our maritime interest and domestic peace. (Hear, hear, hear) What fate, too, would then await Portugal, which we were bound by treaties to defend,—for it could not be supposed a free government would be left to that nation after that of Spain had been overthrown. The Spanish people had hitherto conducted themselves with prudence, temper, moderation, and dignity;—(hear, hear,) but if, abandoned by all the world, and pressed by a foreign foe, they should call into action the passions of an infuriated people, what might not be the mischievous result to all Europe?—In conclusion the Noble Earl said, he could have wished that the conduct of France towards Spain had been more plainly characterized in the Speech. Irritation subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments was spoken of. If Austria were to send a hundred thousand men over to England to alter the Constitution of Parliament, he should like to know how the Noble Earl would describe such a proceeding. Would he infer that from such a circumstance there existed an irritation between the Courts of Vienna and St. James? (Laughter and hear?) There should be no softening down of facts. England should show that she was not fallen so low as to be obliged to conceal her opinions. He was however certain, the unanimous vote of that day would convince both the French and Spanish nations, that there was but one opinion in England respecting the conduct of the former Power (hear, hear!)

The Earl of Liverpool regretted that an amendment had been proposed, as it was calculated to disturb a unanimity which might be essentially useful, and the more so as the subject of it might as well be discussed on a future day. He moreover thought that the Noble Earl (Stanhope) laboured under a most complete misconception of the state of the country.—Leaving that topic, the Earl of Liverpool proceeded to notice what had fallen from the Marquis of Lansdown. He thought that the policy of England had been explicitly declared by Government. His Majesty had declined being a party to any proceedings at Verona which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain. The policy of the British Government rested on the principles of the law of nations, that allowed every country to be the judge of how it could be best governed, and what ought to be its institutions; and the exceptions to the rule must stand on their own particular merits. The Spanish Constitution had been acknowledged by England; and Spain, however she resisted foreign interference in her own internal affairs, had distinctly disclaimed any desire to effect any changes in other countries. (Cheers) Whatever defects might exist in the institutions of Spain, there had been a less taint of blood, of crime, and of violence, throughout the career of those who had conducted its affairs, than was afforded by almost any example of a similar Revolution in modern times. (Hear hear,) As to the danger which might arise to England from the attempt to overthrow the Spanish Constitution by force, it was our part to be careful and vigilant observers of every operation, so that we might be enabled, on the approach of danger, to arrest the evil in its progress to this kingdom. Stronger language than that adopted in the Speech would have been improper and most unwise. War, after all, was not absolutely unavoidable. (Hear, hear, hear!) He would not indeed say that appearances were not strong; but while peace yet existed, it would ill-become our power or dignity to use language which might prevent the attainment of the end desired. As to the use of the word “irritation,” he should be sorry if any misapprehension prevailed respecting it. The term bore no invidious reference

to the condition of Spain, but merely referred to various causes of grievance that had arisen between France and Spain, which it was the part of a mediator to reconcile, and which, it was to be hoped, might be satisfactorily removed. He hoped he had expressed himself explicitly with respect to the injustice and impolicy of the threatened war. He could assure the Noble Lord, he looked with great anxiety to the effect of it, not only upon Spain, but upon France also, and through her upon all Europe.—(Hear, hear!) The evident policy of this country was neutrality; but if a cause arose of imminent danger and necessity, and a war should be called for by the voice of the people, the country was in a state to meet it. (Hear hear!) But he was willing to believe that an amicable adjustment might yet take place between France and Spain.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that the people had ceased to place confidence in the declarations of Government, whose opinions, he thought, were not very different from those maintained at Laybach and Verona. (Hear!) Had Ministers been sincere, he could not but think that a protest made at the Congress would have had the desired effect of maintaining peace. The Allies had declared against all Governments founded on the consent of the people—the existence of the English Parliament was more hostile to the despotic Sovereigns than any thing which had passed in Naples, Piedmont, or Spain—and he confessed he looked to the success of France with infinite dismay. Should war take place, he certainly should not think that Ministers had done their best to avert the evil.

On a division there were only three for Earl Stanhope's amendment, and sixty-two against it.—Adjourned till Friday.

Friday, February 7.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

A Petition was presented from the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, praying for the repeal of the act, and grounding their prayer on the fact, that since the passing of the act, no marriage, except by license, had taken place in any of the seventy-two parishes contained within the diocese of Lichfield.

Lord Ellenborough gave notice of a bill to remedy the mistakes of the former one. He proposes to repeal the whole prospective portion of the bill, except that which nullifies the old Marriage Act of Lord Hardwicke, and then proceeds to recite such portions of the Act of 1822 as it is intended to retain. The principle of the bill, viz the indissolubility of marriages, is to be preserved; but only so many of the present complex securities, (more properly speaking, securities against marriage) are to be suggested, as consist in the oaths of the principals—whether of full age or not, and that they are spinster or widower or bachelor. If under age, the consent of parents or guardians to be required. These oaths, consents, and so forth, to be before the marriage ceremony, but not before the publication of bans: the oaths to be administered by the clergyman, & to be guarded by the usual punishments of perjury: the clergyman who celebrates marriage without administering the oath, to be guilty of a misdemeanour. Lord Redesdale and the Lord Chancellor promised their assistance towards framing the amended bill; desiring only that time might be allowed sufficient maturely to consider it.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, February 4.

A number of new writs were moved for, among them one for Liverpool, in consequence of Mr. Canning's having taken office; others for Harwich, Ripon, and Chichester, in consequence of the resignation of Messrs. Vansittart and Balfour, and the appointment of Messrs. Robinson and Huskisson to the offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer and Treasurer of the Navy.

Mr. Hume gave notice for the 6th of March of a motion respecting the Church and Tithes of Ireland; Mr. Bennet, on the part of Mr. Western, for an early day, of a motion on the subject of the Currency; Mr. Maberly, for the 18th of March, of a motion on the Finance; and for the immediate Repeal of the Assessed Taxes; Mr. Wynn, on the part of Mr. Plunkett, for the 20th February, of a motion on the Catholic Question; and Lord John Russell, after the Easter Holidays, of a motion on Parliamentary Reform.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—ADDRESS—THE HOLY ALLIANCE, &c.

The Speaker having read a copy of the Speech which he had heard in the Upper House (or which see Lords).—

Mr. Childs moved the usual echo of an Address in a maiden speech. He reviewed the topics of the Speech from the Throne in a tone of eulogy, particularly what he termed the very frank and satisfactory declaration of those principles which admitted the right of self-government on the part of other nations. He could see nothing in Spain or in its government, that could possibly justify the interference of France, of Austria, or Russia. (Loud cheers.) It would be the height of impolicy for this country to enter into

war, unless its interests were deeply concerned. At the same time it must be the wish of every good man to prevent a war between France and Spain.—Mr. Wildman seconded the Address.

Mr. Joseph Yorke was so anxious to express his approbation of the tone of the Speech on the subject of foreign relations, that he would, if possible, have risen earlier than he did. Though he was not called on by any superior voice (a laugh) he should have been ready either to move or second, or even to third the Address. A more outrageous act of violence against a great and noble people than the attack threatened against Spain, never was committed.—(Hear!) never could be committed. (Vehement cheers.) That very noble people, the Spaniards, had placed the Bourbons upon the Throne; they had preserved the Throne vacant for Ferdinand, when he had barely truckled to the Usurper at Bayonne. (Hear, hear!) Could we be so base as to behold an attack upon this people with indifference? Could we be so perfectly stupid as not to see that, after the first cannon fired, it would be impossible that we should remain neutral? (Hear!) Every man should rise in his place and say whether he thought France right or wrong in her threatened attack of Spain. There should be a nominal appeal (appl. nominal) on it. It was an important and vital question not to be gotrid of by an hour or two of debating and a mere echo to his Majesty's Speech (Hear, hear!) brought forward by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Childs) in regimentals, as if war had actually commenced (a laugh) though there was nothing very warlike in his speech.

Mr. Brougham rose to answer the nominal appeal which the Hon. Member had made to the whole House; and he implored all Members who sympathised in a speech which had done the Hon. Member honour as a man, an Englishman, and a brave officer, to give expression to those feelings which burned in the heart of every man who deserved the name of Briton—detestation at the principles, abhorrence of the practices by which the independence of nations was threatened; (hear, hear!) detestation and abhorrence, if qualified at all, only mingled with bitter contempt at the grovelling hypocrisy, the loathsomeness of which those principles and practices had been accompanied. (Loud cheers.) He felt extreme gratification, in common with every thinking man in the House, at the sound and liberal views which Ministers had taken. He was sure that the communication would diffuse universal joy throughout England; (hear!) that it would diffuse spirit and confidence throughout Spain, that it would carry comfort to all independent States, and proportionate dismay to the Allies calling themselves Holy, who had issued a Manifesto against liberty in the abstract, and wherever it was to be found; and who now were arming their barbarous or half-civilized hands to carry their Manifesto into execution. (Hear, hear!) This country was arrived at a crisis such as had not occurred for a hundred years, certainly not since the French Revolution; and though he sincerely hoped we might pass through it without war, he must be a mere sanguine than a reasonable prophet who pronounced that we should be so fortunate. (Hear!) Alluding to the state of the country, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman noticed the numerous County Meetings recently held, the declarations made at which, (particularly that of Norfolk) he viewed not with approbation, but with sadness and forbearance, regarding them as mere resolutions arising from the extremity of suffering. The Resolutions of the Norfolk Meeting respecting a branch of fish with the public creditor, and the suspension of the landlord's remedy, were monstrous; but yet some persons who had been most violent in their disapprobation of these Resolutions, had the least right to be so. He meant those who had passed the Act of 1811, which enabled tenants to pay their landlords in a depreciated paper-money. The tenant shall not be dispossessed upon, provided, said the Norfolk Meeting, he paid nothing in the pound—the tenant shall not be dispossessed upon, said the Ministers in 1811, provided he pay 14s. 9d. (Hear, hear!) Thus much was the extent of the difference. The Government had sanctioned the cheating of the creditor to the amount of one-third of his just claim;—the Norfolk Meeting had extended the same principle to the other two-thirds. (Hear!) He (Mr. Brougham) and his Hon. Friends who had opposed the Act of 1811, had a right to complain of the injustice and violation of contract contained in such Resolutions as those of Norfolk; but he thought it only decorous, that the men who first sanctioned the principle of such propositions, should not judge too harshly of those who followed up their example. The remedies called for at the different public meetings were of an extremely partial nature: in one place the reduction of the hop duty was demanded, in another the lessening of the duty on seeds. There was one species of relief which alone would operate universally, and which would be alike agreeable to all classes—a general reduction of the public burdens, rendered practicable by the severest economy of expenditure, and an arrangement respecting the Sinking Fund, which should at once put an end to the debt which has so long distressed the country, and afford a relief from a considerable part of their burthens for all classes, but especially for that which suffers most. (Hear, hear!) He would have every abuse reformed, every public service done cheaply, the army reduced, and every possible economy effected; but he would not wish the slightest reduction in the naval force, in the present aspect of affairs. It was not with an army, but with a fleet, that we should aid Spanish independence, if necessary. Any one who regarded the general policy of England, and the particular

which we were bound to assist one threatened party—Portugal, must feel, that in a very few weeks after hostilities commenced, England must be dragged into a war, whether she would or not. The more calmly the matter was viewed, the more odious would the hollow pretences appear by which the invasion of Spain was disguised. Let any gentleman read patiently, if he could, the Declarations of Austria, Russia, and Prussia; and say if any thing more monstrous, more extravagant even to a degree to baffle ridicule, was ever produced from any State Paper office in Europe. (Hear, hear!) Compare too the present with former declarations of Russia and Prussia. His Russian Majesty now vilified the Spanish Constitution, and called it "laws which the public reason of Europe, enlightened by the experience of all ages, stamped with the highest disapprobation." It appeared, however, that so far from the experience of "all ages" being opposed to the Spanish Constitution, his Imperial Majesty himself, only ten years ago, had sanctioned it. He concluded a treaty in 1812 with the Cortes, in which he "acknowledged as legitimate"—not merely a good or liberal, but in the way most approving from such a Sovereign, as legitimate—the Cortes and the Constitution of Spain. (Hear, hear!) Of that Constitution, so acknowledged, the Spaniards had not changed one iota. It might have defects, which the Spaniards, who were as wise and thoughtful as they were brave, might amend hereafter, when they should have no fear of yielding to an appearance of force. The Learned Gentleman then alluded to various declarations from the Allied Congresses, and quoted in a tone of irony which excited great laughter, some passages in which the Potentates profess their anxious desire to maintain peace and good order, to watch over the prosperity of nations, and, above all, "never to depart from the strictest observation of the laws of nations." The style of these declarations he observed, was borrowed from the legitimate ancestress of the Imperial Alexander, the Autocratix of Russia—the Partitioner of Poland, who having torn province after province from that devoted kingdom, sent in her barbarous hordes to massacre, from the rising of the sun to its going down, old and young, women and children, to the number of twenty thousand. (Hear, hear!) And after pausing in the night—after having had time for reflection, renewed the slaughter on the second day, and ordered *Te Deum* to be sung for the completion of her good work. She then issued a declaration in these words:—"The Empress desires the Poles to regard her, as only bearing in her bosom the solicitude of a tender mother, whose heart is filled with wishes for the happiness of all her children. (Hear, hear!) The late Notes of the Allied Ambassadors at Madrid abounded in matter of serious and alarming import. The Monarchs here dared to criticise every matter, high and low, in the internal affairs of an independent state. They even talked of the weakness of the Spanish Ministry, and called on Ferdinand to "surround himself with the most enlightened and faithful of his subjects,"—so that a weak Administration is enough to cause a nation to be put to the Bar of the Holy Alliance. (A laugh.) Another objection urged against Spain is its system of finance, "ruinous loans," (a laugh.) "contributions unceasingly renewed"—that is, taxes. (A laugh.) But the following passage contained the grossest instance of hypocrisy:—"Blood was seen to flow in the Palace of the King, and a civil war was raging throughout the Peninsula;—that is, the civil war paid by these same Allies, and kept alive by the Sanitary Cordon! And because two or three lives were lost in a criminal attempt of the King's Guards to put down the Constitution, this Emperor had the audacity to accuse the People of Spain of shedding blood in the precincts of the palace! He could not but admire the forbearance as well as firmness of the Spaniards in their Answers to these Notes. As the Monarchs had descended to such minute objection to the internal policy of Spain, with how much propriety, as well as effect, might the Spaniards have retorted upon their systems of Govt. They might have requested his Prussian Majesty to remember the promises of Constitutions he had made to his own subjects.—They might have demanded of the Austrian Emperor, what was the state of his own dungeons in the Milanese; how much blood of Italian Patriots had been shed, and what was the policy by which men, women, and children were, without discrimination, immured in dungeons for 10 years, for 20 years or for life, without even being able to know what charge was against them?—And Alexander himself might have been asked why he had been affected by so very sensitive a feeling even upon the sight, the monstrous, the appalling sight, of "drops of blood shed in the Palace?" (Hear, hear!) No doubt the Emperor was pure himself, as well as all his kindred. Yet it was known, that his father had been dethroned and slaughtered; and somehow or other these kind relations never failed to derive the advantage, and always failed in detecting the perpetrators. It was amusing to hear how the potentates talked of Napoleon. They found out, when he was dethroned and exiled, that he was ambitious and a tyrant; yet in prosperous days they had all, after a sound beating, been his allies and accomplices. The King of Prussia, in 1806, was prostrate in the dust, licking the bloody hand of his country's conqueror, and begging as a boon the territory of Hanover, which rightfully belonged to England. Russia, after being also first well beaten, was content to receive the crumbs of his ambition, and to take little bits of territory in Europe and Asia. Austria had even courted his Alliance, and her whole conduct was made up of

alternate truckling and bullying. And when the less ambitious of Bonaparte, and the valour of British forces had combined to produce his downfall, these sovereigns, though they wanted some of the splendours of his government, had imitated all its worst features, as the cases of Norway, Saxony, and Genoa, amply proved. He (Mr. B.) was sorry to see Louis, the respectable monarch of France, uttering doctrines even more outrageous than those of the Holy Alliance, and declaring that a Constitution can emanate only from a Tyrant. It was not with the institutions of Spain and Portugal in particular that these despots warred: they sought against freedom generally, wherever they could aim a blow at it. England, with all the faults of its government, was still the object of their hatred and fear.—If the armies of the Holy Junta succeeded, danger would next fall upon ourselves. We might be involved in war by virtue of existing treaties. If Spain were over-run, would not Portugal be over-run also? Had Portugal any natural protecting boundary? No; her only defence was in the Pyrenees and these once passed by an overpowering army, she was involved in a war for her existence, and we stand bound for her defence. He did not say that we ought to send an army to Portugal to watch the motions of the French; but surely we might repeal the Foreign Enlistment Bill. He trusted that some servant of the Crown would be found, who would speak in the bold, manly, and rational language of a British subject; who would inculcate the wholesome doctrine, that free states alone can be our safe allies; who would endeavour to keep us from going to war; but when war in the cause of freedom and justice, became unavoidable, who would prepare us for the issue, in such a manner as to support alike the dignity of the Crown, the independence of the country, and those principles which are considered as the most sacred by all enlightened nations. [The Learned Gentleman sat down amid loud and continued cheering from all parts of the House.]

Sir Francis Burdett paid some high compliments to the speech they had just heard. The Learned Gentleman had treated the subject fully, particularly, admirably; and he (Sir F. B.) did not know which most to admire, the wisdom, the reason, the virtue, or the patriotism which it evinced. As the Speech from the Throne held a language so proper on the question of Spain, he would avoid intruding any topics to prevent an unanimous vote proceeding from an unanimous detestation of the unwarrantable interference of tyranny.

Mr. Peel felt satisfaction in an unanimous vote. He did not see in the King of France's Speech any grounds stated of interference with Spain; and indeed, notwithstanding the Learned Gentleman had considered war as inevitable, he did not think it clear that war was positively settled by that speech. He declined, however, going into the question at large—not only because his Rt. Hon. Friend who presided over the Foreign Department was absent, but because, while there was any chance of peace being preserved, he would not say a word which might lessen that chance. Our interest was to preserve a strict neutrality, and to avert, by every pacific means, the calamity of a war in Europe. On this account he regretted that Mr. Brougham had used some very strong, and he thought unwarrantable expressions regarding the character of our Allies: he should have remembered the common exertions we had made with those Allies against the atrocious violence of that "resplendent character" who seemed to be so much the object of his admiration. With regard to Austria, her avowed object in taking possession of the Italian States, was not that of territorial aggrandisement, but to prevent danger to her own dominions. Whether the occupation of Naples by the Austrian troops were or were not justifiable—and in his (Mr. Peel's) opinion it clearly was justifiable (hear, hear!)—the conduct of this country, as regarded Naples and Spain, was perfectly consistent; the same principles had regulated our policy in both cases. We had left to Austria her right of determining the propriety of interference, and unquestionable this right could not be denied to her. Adverting to the internal state of the country, he would take this occasion to announce that Mr. F. Robinson, as soon as he should be returned to the House, would submit a general plan of retrenchment and consequent reduction of taxes. A considerable part of that reduction would be applied to the remission of the Assessed Taxes.

Sir James Mackintosh would have been content with the eloquent and irresistible speech of his Hon. and Learned Friend, had he not felt himself called upon to deliver an opinion, however, shortly, at a crisis which he could not but consider one of the most awful in the history of mankind—at a moment when the Despots of the Continent avowed principles subversive of the Law of Nations, destructive of the rights of Independent States, involving Europe in hostilities, affecting the security of his Majesty's dominions and the honour of his Crown, and levelled directly against the glory, liberty, and safety of Great Britain. In one point, however, he differed from his Learned Friend, who had described the King of France as avowing principles more outrageous than even those of the Allies. Now the monarchical principle broached from the very commencement of the Holy Alliance was this—that no amendment in the institutions of absolute Monarchs could be legitimate, unless it flowed from the absolute Monarchs themselves. If this principle be admitted, continued Sir James, "the King of these realms is an usurper.—It arraigns his title to the Crown—it brands King William as a conspirator, and our ancestors who seated him on the Throne as a gang of banditti—it brands our ancestors who extorted Magna Charta as conspirators—the most solemn

acts on which our constitution rests, and invalid—every privilege of this House is nullified, and his Majesty's occupation of the Throne is nothing but a continued usurpation, and a violation of that pretended monarchical principle, which is applied to the affairs of Spain by those whom he was sorry to hear called the Allies of this country." (Hear, hear, hear!) We could not conceive how any alliance could exist between a Government, which had advised the Speech they had heard this day, and the Government who had issued the Circulars. The latter were, in point of fact, at open war with all Independent States; and it became a mere question of policy when such States should choose the time of asserting their rights in defence of a body of conspirators against the rights of all nations. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman opposite had mis-stated the principle of the Allied interference with Italy. Austria did not claim the right on account of violence, but the Holy Alliance avowed the right to strike at all Constitutional Governments, and they took Italy first, leaving to Spain and Portugal the privilege of being last devoured. When Spain and Portugal should be conquered, what would be the result? Then the three Powers of the North would pour their myriads into the Western territory of Europe; and if convulsion should arise in France, they would see a Moscovite army lining the shores of the Continent from Amsterdam to Cadix. (Continued cheering.)

Mr. Denman observed, that the King's Speech contained an assurance that Government had declined to interfere with Spain; but he could have wished for a further assurance, that they had solemnly protested against the conduct of the Allied Powers, and that every effort, remonstrance, and threat, had been used to deter France from issuing that manifesto. He could not help thinking that the House ought to be informed under what instructions his Majesty's Plenipotentiary had acted at Verona; and that such remonstrances ought to have been made as would have prevented the appearance of that disgusting Speech which had issued from the mouth of the King of France. Considering that the tone we now held was of the highest importance to our best Ally, Spain, was it not our duty to make at once a bold and explicit avowal of our hostility to the dictation of the confederated Sovereigns? What he should most fear and deprecate would be, an evasive and compromising policy on the part of this government, in regard to the great question now pending. Let England speak out at once with all that energy which became the character of her Government, and the free institutions of her constitution. (Hear, hear!) Most certain he was; that in the view of economy alone, the frank, bold, and the explicit course, avowed at this moment, was the safest as it was the more dignified policy.

The Address was carried nem. con.
Wednesday, February 8.
NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

Dr. Phillimore obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Marriage Act. He attributed all the trouble, annoyance, and disgust, which the Act of last session had produced, to the Amendments of the Lords, who had expunged nearly all the original Bill, and introduced a variety of vexatious and needless provisions, particularly those requiring baptismal registers, and inflicting upon the poor the expense of stamped affidavits. The main principle of the Bill, however, was good. Since its enactment, no such disgraceful occurrences had been witnessed in our ecclesiastical courts as frequently took place before. They had not seen persons who had cohabited together for several years under a marriage, applying to have that contract set aside on technical informality.

ADDRESS—SPAIN—THE HOLY ALLIANCE, &c.

The Report of the Address being brought up, Sir Robert Wilson rose to express his concurrence in all the sentiments contained in the admirable speech of his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham). A Rt. Hon. Gent. had spoken last night of "neutrality" as the wise course of England at this crisis; but he (Sir Robert) could not hope, that consistently either with our honour or our engagements, we could possibly preserve neutrality, if Spain were overrun by the French armies. Portugal must be brought into the contest; and costly and difficult would be the preservation of Portugal, to which we were pledged, if we waited till Spain were first conquered. He therefore contended that, both in a political, a military, and a financial point of view, this country was bound to interfere with spirit on the present occasion, especially as by so doing she would only spend thousands now, where she might be compelled to spend millions in future. (Hear!) A bold and decisive course on our part might yet have a great influence on France. She might pause before entering on a war with Spain, if by so doing she thought England would join that country, and that her own coasts, from Dunkirk to Brest, would be exposed to the operations of an English Fleet.

Colonel Davis declared his opinion, that if France sent a single soldier across the Bidassoa, we ought to consider it as a declaration of war against England. He could not help thinking that, made, blind, and besotted as the courtiers were by whom the King of France was at present surrounded—even these men, if they were told that we should so consider an aggression upon Spain, would pause a little before they ventured to make it.

Mr. C. H. Hutchinson, though he agreed with every syllable in the address, contended that stronger language than what he must call the milk-and-water tone of the speech, ought to have been put into the King's mouth in the present critical situation of affairs. Such language would have inspired terror into the congregation of Continental Despots, and baffled their intrigues.

The Report was unanimously agreed to.
[No sufficient numbers of Member attended to make a House, either on Thursday or Friday.]

This Gazette notifies the appointment of Sir H. Wellesley as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria; and of the Earl of Clanwilliam, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

At the Court at Brighton, the 31st of January 1873: present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1873.

Buckinghamshire—T. C. Higgins, of Turvey, Esq.
Berkshire—H. P. Sperting of Park-place, Esq.

Buckinghamshire—W. S. Lowndes, of Whaddon-hall, Esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—W. Rayner, of Wisbech, Esq.
Cheshire—J. White, of Sale, Esq.

Cumberland—E. Stanley, of Pousonby-hall, Esq.

Cornwall—C. Trelawny, of Caldrinick, Esq.
Derbyshire—T. Bateman, of Middleton by Youlgrove, Esq.

Devonshire—T. Bwes, of Bampton-house, Plymouth, Esq.

Dorsetshire—H. C. Sturt, of Moor Critchell, Esq.

Essex—J. J. Tufnell, of Langley, Esq.
Gloucestershire—J. Smith, of Stapleton, Esq.

Herefordshire—E. B. Pateshall, of Allensmore, Esq.

Herefordshire—R. Sutton, of Ross Way Northchurch, Esq.

Kent—T. Austen, of Seven Oaks, Esq.

Leicestershire—Sir W. Walker, of Leicester, Knight.

Lincolnshire—Sir W. E. Welby, of Denton, Esq.

Monmouthshire—J. Bailey, of Nanty Glo, Esq.

Norfolk—Sir E. K. Lacon, of Ormesby, Esq.
Northamptonshire—T. W. Hunt, of Wadenhoe, Esq.

Northumberland—P. J. Selby, of Twizell-house, Esq.

Nottinghamshire—W. Mason, of East Retford, Esq.

Oxfordshire—D. Stuart, of Wykham-park, Esq.

Rutland—T. Thompson, of Tinwell, Esq.
Shropshire—J. Mytton, of Halston, Esq.

Somersetshire—J. F. Pinner, of Somerton, Esq.

Staffordshire—J. Horder, of Wolverhampton, Esq.

Suffolk—H. Usborne, of Branches-park, Esq.

Surrey—C. H. Turner, of Rooks' Nest, Esq.
Sussex—R. Prime, of Walberton-house, Esq.

Warwickshire—E. Wiles, of Newbold-Comyn, Esq.

Wiltshire—J. Fuller, of Neston-park, Esq.
Worcestershire—J. Williams, of Plimaston, Esq.

Yorkshire—W. Fawkes, of Farnley Esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Cardiganshire—J. Phillips, of Crygwan, Esq.
Carmarthen—O. Lewis, of Trewern, Esq.

Gloucestershire—G. W. Parry, of Llyduae, Esq.
Glamorgan—J. Edwards, of Rheola, Esq.

Merioneth—C. Pritchard, of Trewaller, Esq.
Monmouthshire—J. B. Walse, of Kewenleece, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey—J. Pantoni, of Plasgwyn, Esq.
Carnarvon—W. Turner, of Garregfur, Esq.

Merioneth—J. Wynne, of Cwmeinf, Esq.
Montgomery—D. Pugh, of Llanerchydol, Esq.

Denbigh—Sir D. Eiskine, of Pwllay Crochou, Esq.

Flint—P. D. Cooke, of Gwsaney, Es.

THE ARMY.—It is understood that Lieut. General Lord Beresford, G. C. B. has been appointed Lieut. General of the Ordnance, vice Lieut. General Sir Hildbrand Oakes, Bart. G. C. B. deceased.

The Medina transport, bound from Bombay for Liverpool, with the last division of the 65th Regiment of Infantry on board, has put into Cove of Cork, short of provisions; and with her rudder much injured. A detachment belonging to the 54th Regt. of Foot has left Albany Barracks for Gravesend, to embark for Madras; with a detachment of the 13th Light Dragoons about the Middle of next month. Two companies of the 31st Foot have been ordered from Newry to Downpatrick, to replace the party of the 23th, ordered to Belfast, and the company of the 31st at Dundalk has been ordered to Newry. Major Nicholls is to command at Downpatrick. One company of the 25th Foot has marched from Belfast to Hillsborough, to be stationed there.

The Duke of York has directed that one troop of each Regiment of dragoons shall be mounted equipped as hussars, to act as skirmishers, on the same plan as the light companies of infantry. The whole of the Light Infantry officers of the Regiments are in future to wear black or dark green horse hair plumes, instead of the hackle feathers for undress; plumes *du coque* for full dress.

Admiral Sir George Eyre is appointed Commander-in-Chief in South America, in the room of Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy.

The situation of Resident Commissioner of the Navy at Deptford is to be abolished. Commissioner Cunningham is removed to the superintendence of the Dock-yard at Chatham, in the room of Sir Robert Borlase, who retires from that post with the rank of Rear Admiral.

It appears generally expected that a squadron of ob-

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK, BY THE AUTHOR OF "WAVELEY &c."

"Peveril of the Peak," like most of the author's previous works, claims little or no merit as a story. In another respect too, has the fault of its predecessors—the hero and heroine are a brace of nobodies. The story opens at the Restoration, when flourished Sir Geoffrey Peveril, who claimed his descent from the bastard of a bastard, that is to say, from William Peveril, a natural son of the Conqueror. Of this descent, and the possession of the Peak, the gift of his Norman sire to his ancestor, the worthy knight (a frechearted but somewhat thick-headed country-gentleman) is exceedingly proud; and his notions of loyalty are exactly those which M. Achille Joudroy has recently so freely imparted to M. Montmorency. He has a neighbour, a confirmed yet moderate Roundhead, who during the Parliamentary ascendancy had preserved by his influence the estates of the bet-headed Sir Geoffrey from the consequences of a predilection for "Colonelling" on the side of the King. The Knight has an only son, the Puritan an only daughter; and it is by involving these in an affection for each other, after a mortal rupture between their parents, that the slender thread of the narrative is spun. The interest of the story is otherwise supported by the celebrated Countess of Derby, who so gallantly defended the Isle of Man; which heroine is somewhat awkwardly made to act in scenes which occurred twenty years after her death, but to so little purpose, that her maids may rest in perfect peace. As usual, however, it is rather the incidental characters, than the more formal dramatic persons, which exhibit the skill of the author. The "merry Menarch" Charles II., Cryden's Dimir, the second Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Ormond, Col. Blood, Titus Gates, Dangerfield, Scroggs, and that most necessary officer in the court of Charles, Chiffinch, his most sacred Majesty's pimp in ordinary; and lastly, Geoffrey Hudson, the celebrated dwarf—are all introduced with more or less felicity. Charles, we think, with very little; Buckingham with considerable spirit; and poor Geoffrey Hudson with dwarfish verisimilitude as to possible attributes, but with little or none as to historical truth—the little hero is much injured. Of the creations of the author, Sir Geoffrey Peveril is a good portrait of the hospitable but despotic country gentleman of his day, abounding in feudal prejudices and a plentiful lack of brains. His Puritanic neighbour, Major Bridgforth, is but so, so; and he somewhat unaccountably diverges from a calm man of sense into a gloomy fanatic, without a sufficient pre-disposing cause for the alteration. The Countess of Derby is raised from the dead to little purpose, except to give motive to a most inexplicable villain of the name of Christian, whose brother she had executed for treason in her petty sovereignty of Man. Attention is exceedingly roused by this character, but it is entirely in the excitement of a curiosity by a species of unaccountable versatility, which is very poorly accounted for. The hero, Julian Peveril, we have already said, is nobody; and his counterpart, Alice, however lovely in description, is in action nothing at all.

And is this all?—by no means, for how could the Author of "Waverley" dispense with the agency of a something mysterious and fantastic? In the present instance the personification is peculiarly grotesque. The intruder Christian has a natural daughter, by a Moorish female, whom (if we understand the story aright) he disposes of in her infancy to a Dutch tumbler, but afterwards redeems, on a supposition of making her useful to his purposes. This girl is led to believe that his executed brother is her father, and in consequence is induced to counterfeit deafness and dumbness, in which supposed state she is received as a sort of Elfin attendant on the Countess of Derby, whose destruction is sought, and whose most secret intentions she thereby goes at without suspicion. This feasible scheme is however defeated by her exhibiting an uncontrollable penchant for Julian Peveril, who, being related to the Countess, is brought up with her son, the young Earl of Derby, and in consequence thrown in the way of this mysterious attendant. When therefore he is induced to take some dangerous packets to the Catholic friends of the Countess, during the ferment created by the Popish Plot, she attends him from time to time as a kind of *esprit fillet*, until at length we find her a woman of wit, speech, and spirit, although doomed to love in vain, and to intrigue to no purpose, either for her father or herself. The dark Moorish yet piquant aspect, the slight symmetrical person, profusion of dark hair, and almost supernatural agility from her education in the tumbling line, altogether make up a perfect nondescript, and, we fear, not a very happy one. The general conception approaches to extravagance, and the action assigned to it is almost ridiculous—only think of a lady, of a girl agreeing to act deafness and dumbness for several years, and to be pitied and disregarded as such by the man she adored! Even in romance there should be some verisimilitude.

Upon the whole, we think that "Peveril" and "Nigel" may rank nearly on a par; although Charles II. falls far behind James I. in happiness of portraiture; and the story is still more defective—the conclusion, in particular, is exceedingly lame. The miserable perjured and plotting days of Charles are described with liveliness, alloyed however by much bungling romance; and in respect to the hateful disease in the body, rendered prevalent by the utter want of principle in the head—some, if not the whole truth is told. Attachment to this family, which has recently become so great a merit, must have been an instinct in those who professed it. The Negro worshippers of Mumbo Jumbo might give a better reason for the faith which is in them. We need not say, that the happiest part of the art of the Author of "Waverley" consist in an off-hand species of dramatic sketching. The following etching of a levee of the whimsical Buckingham, although a little in caricature, appears to us the most extractable portion of the book, and therefore with it will close our article.

It was long past noon; and the usual hour of the Duke's levee—if any thing could be termed usual where all was irregular—had been long past. His hall was filled with lacqueys and footmen, in the most splendid liveries; the interior apartments with the gentlemen and pages of his household arrayed as persons of the first quality, and in that respect, rather exceeding than falling short of the Duke in personal splendour. But his anti-chamber, in particular, might be compared to a gathering of eagles to the slaughter, were not the simile too degraded to express that vile race, who, by a hundred devices, all tending to one common end, live upon the wants of needy greatness, or administer to the pleasures of summer-teeming luxury, or stimulate the wild wishes of lavish and wasteful extravagance, by devising new modes and fresh motives of profusion. There stood the Projector, with his mysterious brow, promising abundant wealth to whomsoever might choose to furnish the small preliminary sum necessary to chase egg-shells into the greatest arcum. The Duke was Capt. Seagull, an enterpriser for a foreign settlement, with a map under his arm of India or American kingdoms, beautiful as the primitive Eden, waiting the bold adventurer to take possession. Thither came, fast and frequent, the gamblers, in their different forms and calling. This, light, young, gay in appearance, and thoughtless youth of wit and pleasure—the pigeon rather than the rook—but at heart the same sly, shrewd, cold-blooded calculator as yonder, old hard featured professor of the same science, whose eyes are grown dim with watching the dice at midnight; and whose fingers are even now assisting his mental computation of chances and of odds. The fine arts, too—I would it were otherwise have their professors amongst this sordid train. The poor poet, half ashamed, in spite of habit, of the part which he is about to perform, and abashed by consciousness at once of his base motive and his shabby black coat, lurks in yonder corner for the favourable moment to offer his dedication. Much better attired, the architect presents his splendid vision of front and wings, and designs a palace, the expense of which may transfer the employer to a jail. But up, permost of all, the favourite musician or singer, who waits on my lord to receive, in solid gold, the value of the dulcet sounds which sojourned the banquet of the preceding evening.

Such, and many such like, were the morning attendants of the Duke of Buckingham—ill genuine descendants of the daughter of the horse-leech, whose cry is "Give, give."

But the levee of his Grace contained other and very different characters; and was indeed as various as his own opinions and pursuits. Besides many of the young nobility and wealthy gentry of England, who made his grace the great object of their devotion, and who, for the day, and who learned from him how to travel, with the newest and best grace, the general Road to Ruin; there were others of a graver character—discarded statesmen, political spies, opposition orators, servile tools of administration, men who met not elsewhere, but who regarded the Duke's mansion as a sort of neutral ground; sure, that if he was not of their opinion to-day, the very circumstance rendered it most likely he should think with them to-morrow. The Puritans themselves did not shun intercourse with a man whose talents must have rendered him formidable, even if they had not been united with high rank and an immense fortune. Several grave persons, with black suits, short cloaks, and bandings of a formal cut, were mingled, as we see their portraits in a gallery of paintings, among the gallants who ruffled in silk & embroidery. It is true, they escaped the scandal of being supposed intimates of the Duke, by their business being supposed to refer to money matters. Whether these grave professors of citizenship and politics with money-lending, was not known; but it had been long observed, that the Jews, who in general confine themselves to the latter department, had become for some time faithful attendants at the Duke's levee.

It was high-tide in the anti-chamber, and had been so for more than an hour, ere the Duke's gentleman-in-ordinary ventured into his bed-chamber, carefully darkened, so as to make midnight at noon day, to know his Grace's pleasure. His soft and serene whisper, in which he asked whether it were his Grace's pleasure to rise, was briefly and sharply answered by the counter-questions, "Who waits?" "What's o'clock?" "It is Jerningham, your Grace," said the attendant. "It is one afternoon; and your Grace appointed some of the people without to call eleven." "Who are they?" "What do they want?" "A message from Whitehall, your Grace." "Pshaw! it will keep cold. Those who make all others wait, will be the better of waiting in their turn. Were I to be guilty of ill-breeding, it should rather be to a King than a beggar." "The gent from Whitehall?" "I am tired of them—tired of their cant, and no religion—all Protestanism, and no charity. Tell them to go to Shaftesbury—to Aldersgate-street with them—that's the best market for their wares."

"Jockey, my lord, from Newmarket." "Let him ride to the devil—he has horse of mine, and spurs of his own. Any more?" "The whole anti-chamber is full, my lord—knights and squires, doctors and clerics." "The dicers, with the doctors in their pockets, I presume." "Counts, captains, and elergymen." "You are alliterative, Jerningham, said the Duke; and that is a proof you are poetical. Hand me my writing things." "Getting half out of bed—thrusting one arm into a brocade night-gown, deeply furrowed with sables, and one foot into a velvet slipper, while the other pressed in primitive nudity the rich carpet—his Grace, without thinking farther on the assembly without, began to pen a few lines of a satirical poem; then suddenly stopped—threw the pen into the chimney—exclaimed that the humour was past—and asked his attendant if there were any letters. Jerningham produced a huge packet.

"What the devil?" said his Grace, "do you think I will read all these? I am like Clarence, who asked a cup of wine, and was assailed into a butt of sack. I mean is there any thing which presses?" "This letter, your Grace," said Jerningham, "concerning the Yorkshire mortgage." "Did I not bid thee carry it to old Gathral, my steward?" "I did, my lord," answered the other; but Gathral says there are difficulties." "Let the usurers foreclose, then—there is no difficulty in that; and out of a hundred mortgages I shall scarce miss one," answered the Duke.

"And hark ye, bring me my chocolate." "Nay, my lord, Gathral does not say it is impossible—only difficult." "And what is the use of him, if he cannot make it easy? But you are all born to make difficulties," replied the Duke.

"Nay, if your Grace approves the terms in this schedule, and pleases to sign it, Gathral will undertake for the matter," answered Jerningham. "And could you not have said so at first, block-head," said the Duke, signing the paper without looking at the contents. "What other letters? And remember, I must be plagued with no more business."

"Billets doux, my lord—five or six of them. This left at the porter's lodge by a vizard mask." "Pshaw! answered the Duke, tossing them over, while his attendant assisted in dressing him—as acquaintance of a quarter's standing."

"This given to one of the pages by my Lady—a waiting woman."

"Plague on it—a Jeremiad on the subject of perjury and treachery, and not a single new line to the old friend," said the Duke, glancing over the billet. "Here is the old cant-cradle—broken vows—Haven's just revenge. Why the woman is thinking of murder—not of love. No one should pretend to write upon so threadbare a topic without having at least some novelty of expression. The despairing Araminta—Lie there fair desperate. And this—how comes it?"

"Flung into the window of the hall, by a fellow who ran off as full speed," answered Jerningham.

"This is a better text," said the Duke; "and yet it is an old one too—three weeks old at least—The little Countess with the jealous Lord—I should not care a farthing for her, save for that same jealous lord—Plague on it, and he's gone down to the country—this evening—in silence and safety—gone down with a quilt pulled from the wing—Cupid's ship has left him—pen feathers enough to fly away with—better clipped his wings when he had caught him, my lady—And so confident of her Buckingham's faith—I hate confidence in a young person."

"She must be taught better—I will not go." "Your Grace will no be so cruel," said Jerningham. "Thou art a compassionate fellow, Jerningham; but conceit must be punished."

"But if your Lordship should resume your fancy for her?" "Why, then, you must swear the billet doux miscarried," answered the Duke. "And stay, a thought strikes me—it shall miscarry in great style. Hark ye—is what's the fellow's name—the poet—is he yonder?"

"There are six gentlemen, sir, who, from the reams of paper in their pockets, and the threadbare seams at their elbows, appear to wear the liveries of the Muses."

"Poetical once more, Jerningham. He, I mean, who wrote the last lampoon," said the Duke.

"To whom your Grace said you owed five pieces and a besting, replied Jerningham."

"The money for his satire, and the cudgel for his praise—Good—Find him, give him the five pieces, and thrust the Countess's billet-doux—Hold—take Araminta's and the rest of them—thrust them all into his portfolio—All will come out at the Wit's Coffee-house; and if the promulgator be not expelled into all the colours of the rainbow there is no spite in woman, no faith in crabtree, or pith in heart of oak—Araminta's wrath alone would overthrow one pair of mortal shoulders."

"But, my Lord Duke," said his attendant, "this Settle is as dull a rascal, that nothing he can write will take."

"Then as we have given him steel to head the arrow," said the Duke, "we will give him wings to waft it with—wood, he has enough of his own to make a shafter bolt of. Hand me my own finished lampoon—give it to him with the letters—let him make what he can of them all!"

"My Lord Duke—I crave pardon—but your Grace's style will be discovered; and though the ladies' names are not at the letters, yet they will be traced."

"I would have it so, you blockhead. Have you lived with me so long, and cannot discover that the ecstacy of an intrigue is, with me, worth all the rest of it?"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Lord Fitzroy Somerset reached Paris on the 10th, and left on the 11th on his way to Madrid. The *Journal des Debats* says that his Lordship has no particular mission from our Government, but is "simply attached to Sir Wm. A. Court's legation;" and that "the positive information which he acquired during a long residence in Spain respecting the men who are temporarily at the head of affairs in that country, may prove, under present circumstances, of great utility to Sir Wm. A. Court."—The notes of M. de Villele and of the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Cabinets have been presented to the Spanish Ministry, and by them referred to the Council of State. No answer will be returned until the matter has been well considered.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—The city is perfectly calm and what took place yesterday in the Cortes did not produce a moment's agitation. The *Charges d'Affaires* of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, are preparing to depart; they have received their passports, and expect to set out about the 13th or 14th inst.—The Sitting of the Cortes yesterday may be considered as one of the most interesting that ever occupied a Legislative Body. When the Minister of State began to read the notes from the Allied Cabinets, the most profound silence reigned in the hall and in the galleries; but no sooner was there heard an expression offensive to the Spanish nation, or to its Government, than might be seen indignation painted on the countenances of the Deputies, and of the strangers who were present.

An express arrived from Paris yesterday bringing private letters, dated Thursday, in which it stated, that after a Cabinet Council held at the Tuilleries, on Wednesday, couriers were dispatched to all the principal Courts of Europe, announcing, it is said, the determination of his most Christian Majesty to declare war against Spain. Three regiments of infantry of the Royal Guards nearly 7,000 strong, and the same number of cavalry, about 2000 strong, have received orders to march in a few days to the Spanish frontier.—The Spanish Ambassador the Duke de San Lorenzo had sent out invitations to a grand ball; the preparations had been countermanded, and the Duke is said to have demanded his passports.

In the sitting of the 12th, the Deputation of the Cortes proceeded from that assembly, to wait on his Majesty with the message. On their return, General Riego, who was the President of the Deputation, stated that his Majesty had received the message with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. The Secretary of State rose and said, that the Government had already declared to the *Charges d'Affaires* of Vienna, Berlin, and Petersburg, that it would explain its sentiments and principles to all Europe; the Government would fulfil its promise and he would say more—it was now employed in executing it.

In our second page we stated that the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Ambassadors at Madrid had demanded their passports from the Spanish Secretary San Miguel. The answer to the Russian demand was in these terms—"I have received the *very instant* note which your Excellency transmitted to me yesterday the 10th inst.—and limiting myself, for my sole reply, to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish Government, I transmit, by order of his Majesty, the passports you desire, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible."—To Austria the reply is less resentful, but expressing in plain language, defiance—"I have received the note which your Excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say the Government of his Catholic Majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the Court of Vienna. I send you by royal order the passports which you have required.—I am, &c."

Paris, Jan. 25.—Yesterday morning, several Cabinet Couriers were sent off from the English, Russian, and Austrian Embassies. At noon, one was dispatched by his Excellency the Minister for Foreign relations. It is said that all the colonels of regiments and of the *Etat Major*, who are in Paris, had, yesterday morning, a conference with the Minister at War, who had appointed an interview with them. Strong detachments of regiments in the capital have quitted Paris today. The 3d battalions of each regiment of the Royal Guard have, it is said, received orders to hold themselves in readiness for their departure. Three regiments of cavalry have received similar orders.—The clerks in the different offices of the Minister at War, and particularly of the artillery, were employed the day before yesterday and yesterday till very late at night.

The different corps of the Royal Guard are now engaged in completing the detachments which are to repair to the Army of Observation. Count de Bulgari, the late Russian Ambassador in Spain, ar-

...Saturday last in Paris, and soon after called upon the Russian Minister, Count Pozzo di Borgo. The *Journal des Debats* gave, on the 24th inst., the three letters of the Charge d'Affaires of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, to M. San Miguel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Spanish Government, as well as the answer of that Minister. The following is a new document to add to these official letters:—

Copy of the letter addressed by the Count de Bulgari, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, to M. San Miguel, dated Madrid, Jan. 13.

"Sir:—I have received the Note which your Excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday. The respect which I owe to forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that Note, but even from making its contents known to my Government. I hasten, therefore, to send it back to your Excellency, for the eyes of the Emperor, my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I obtain from characterizing, and in which his Imperial Majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a Government which knows to respect itself. I have the honour to be, &c."

Jan. 28.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has, written to M. de San Lorenzo to inform him that his passports are ready. The Duke de San Lorenzo, to inform him that his passports are ready. The Duke de San Lorenzo, the Spanish Ambassador, was not present at the opening of the Session of the Chamber. When the case of the Duke de San Lorenzo was called on this morning, the King's Advocate read a letter from the Keeper of the Seals, which declared that all bonds of amity having been broken between the Governments of France and Spain, the cause could not be pleaded. It was agreed by the Duke's Counsel that this communication ought to come from the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The President declared this pretension unusual and improper, and the cause was passed over.

ROYAL SITTING, FOR THE OPENING OF THE SESSION, JAN. 29, 1823.

At ten o'clock the gates were opened to the public, and in a moment the upper galleries and benches reserved for the ladies, behind the places exclusively appropriated to the Peers of France and the Deputies, were full. At once his Majesty took his seat, having Monsieur on his right, the Duke d'Angoulême on his left, and the Duke of Orleans at a little distance. M. Combar (Chancellor of France), the Prince Talleyrand (Grand Chamberlain), and the other Great Officers of the Household occupied chairs appropriated to them. The Duchesses d'Angoulême and Berri, and the Duchess of Orleans, were seated in the richly decorated gallery assigned for them. The whole assembly stood up, uncovered, and the Chancellor, in his name, conveyed the same invitation to the Deputies, and bowing to the assembly, delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen.—The duration of the two last Sessions, the little time which they have left you at liberty, would have made me desire to be able to retard the opening of the present, but the regular vote of the expenses of the State is an advantage of which you have felt the whole value, and I have naturally depended on the same devotedness to preserve it, which had been necessary to me to obtain it. The internal situation of the kingdom is improved; the action of justice faithfully (loyalement) exercised by the Juries, wisely and courageously directed by the Magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which the hope of impunity emboldened."

"I have terminated with the Holy See the convention necessary for the circumscription of the new dioceses, the establishment of which was authorised by the law. All the churches are going to be furnished with their pastors; and the clergy of France, completely reorganised, will contribute to call down on us the blessings of Providence. I have provided by ordinances for what was required, by economy in the expenses of the order in keeping the accounts. My Ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the amount of the expenses of 1821. They will furnish you with a statement of the receipts and expenses of 1822, and that of the presumed wants and resources of 1823. It results from these documents that all the anterior expenses being paid, including even those which the military preparations have hitherto rendered necessary, we enter on the exercise of 1823 with 40,000,000 beyond the credit opened for the year, and that the budget of 1824 may present the balance of the employment of this resource."

"Without requiring the employment of this resource, France could not obtain the example of a prosperity which nations can only obtain from a return to religion to legitimacy, to order, to true liberty; this salutary example she now gives. But Divine Justice punishes, that after having for a long time made other nations experience the terrible effects of our discords, we shall be ourselves exposed to the dangers which similar calamities produce in a neighbouring nation. I have used every thing to guarantee the security of my people, and to preserve Spain herself from extreme misfortunes (des servitudes malheureuses). The infatuation with which the representations made at Madrid have been received, leave little hope of preserving peace. I have ordered the recall of my Ambassador. A hundred, by him whom my heart takes pleasure in calling my Son, are ready to march, invoking the God of St. Louis, to preserve the Throne of Spain to a descendant of Henry IV. To preserve that fine Kingdom from its ruin, and to reconcile it with Europe. Our stations are going to be reinforced in the places where our maritime commerce has need of this protection. Squadrons will be appointed to cruise where our arrival might be disturbed. If war is inevitable, I shall exert all my care to narrow its limits and to shorten its duration. It will be undertaken only to conquer peace, which the state of Spain would render impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give to his people the institutions which they can receive only from him, and which in assuring their repose, would dispel the just apprehensions of France; from that moment hostilities will cease; I take before you, gentlemen, the solemn engagement to this effect. It was my duty to place before you the state of our affairs abroad. It was for me to deliberate—I have done so maturely—I have consulted the dignity of my Crown—the honour and the safety of France. We are Frenchmen, Gentlemen—we shall always be ready to defend such interests."

A private letter from Bayonne, dated the 13th inst., states, that all the Ambassadors of the Northern Powers were in that town on that day. In the course of their journey from Madrid they were several times insulted by the Descamisados. A Spanish Colonel, sent by his Government, passed through Bayonne, on the evening of the 24th, for Paris. *Gazette de France.*

The 7th regiment of infantry leaves Paris this day for the Army of Observation. On the 30 inst. the 24th regiment of Carabiniers, and the regiment of the Dragons of the Guard, will march for Bayonne. *The Marquis de*

Lauriston is making preparations for his departure for the army.

On Monday night the English Ambassador, dispatched couriers for London, Madrid, Vienna, Frankfurt, and Amsterdam.

BAYONNE (Jan. 18).—The Patriarch of Lisbon has at length, it is said, found a suitable retreat for the unfortunate Queen of Portugal; it is said, that a merchant has made an offer of his fine country house situated some distance from Bayonne. This column the report already spread, that the unfortunate Queen means definitely to fix her residence in France. *Journal des Debats.*

MADRID, JAN. 10.—The plan of a Decree has been presented to the Cortes for the regulation of the Spanish clergy. The Reper of the committee to which the subject was referred, proposes that there shall be a Bishop for every civil province, and an Archbishop for every judicial province, which will make 14 Archbishops and 100 Bishops, with a corresponding number of Bishops, Priests, Deacons, and Sub-Deacons, as the inferior dignities of the hierarchy.

JAN. 16.—It is asserted that the Minister of War will soon present to the Cortes, a project for the organization of two foreign legions; the first under the name of the French Legion, and the other under that of the Italian Legion. It is also said that there is a talk of fortifying Madrid with entrenchments, but such a project would be at least ridiculous. If the danger could reach as far as the Capital, the army will retire behind the Sierra Morena, to carry on a Guerilla warfare.

JOHN BULL. JANUARY 12TH, 1823. IRELAND.

The Commission was opened at the Session House, in Dublin, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Justice Moore, and Mr. Justice Burton presiding. It is to be remembered, that Mr. John Sealy, Towns, send, Counsel for the Crown, addressing their Lordships, intimated that Government had no intention of preferring bills of indictment on the capital charge under which the two Handwicks and Mr. Forbes had been committed to Newgate, viz. for conspiring to kill and murder his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; but they would be proceeded against, nevertheless, and bills would be sent to the Grand Jury, charging them with a "conspiracy" and "riot" in the theatre, on the 14th of December, 1822.

Mr. Justice Moore then remarked, that as such was the determination, the whole tenor of the charge which he intended to deliver must be altered. Then, addressing the Grand Juries for the City and County, he commented on the candid manner in which the Crown had determined on not prosecuting a certain transaction in a capital charge. Riot (said his Lordship) is the union of a plurality of persons assembled to disturb the public peace, and to resist, if necessary, those who may be assembled for the purposes of public order; it may be by previous concert, or the riot may arise without any sudden excitement; it must be deemed however, to be an aggravated riot, if it be the result of any previous concert or conspiracy. After explaining at considerable length, the law as bearing on the charges submitted to them, his Lordship impressingly concluded as follows:—"Gentlemen, you have an important duty to fulfil, the public peace perhaps, but most assuredly, the public honour is most materially concerned. Your country expects the most rigid, and strict impartiality; at the same time that you are not to impute the act alluded to the prisoners, or venacular rascals, much less are you to be influenced against them by the great public excitement this notorious affair has occasioned. You will duly apply the legal principles which I have laid down, and then pause on the evidence brought before you; from that source only, you will derive all your expressions. It would be affectation to deny that every one in the land has not heard of the transaction; but, Gentlemen, you are called upon to deliberate on it as if your minds resembled a sheet of paper without speck or stain, and such, I am sure, they are. If this be not the course you will pursue, I have no hesitation in saying, that the laws of the land will receive a vital tarnish. Your decision will, I fervently trust, have the effect of allaying the present agitation and ferment of stilling the storm, which I grieve to say, exists and of assuaging all the abominations of party spirit. Whatever may have been the visitations, divisions, and misfortunes of this land, let us still show, that the pure stream of justice remains unpolluted, and that every man shall have a fair trial, free from favour, free from fear, and free from affection."

About three o'clock on Thursday, the Grand Jury sent down bills against Henry Handwick and George Graham, for a riot, and ignored the bills preferred against the other parties in the indictment. On the announcement of this result, the Attorney-General expressed his determination to proceed forthwith *ex-officio*, against the several persons who had been sent up to the Grand Jury.

A strong and considerable sensation has been produced throughout the metropolis on this occasion.

JANUARY 18.—This day about one o'clock, the Attorney-General stated, that he attended in consequence of a motion seized by the prisoners, Forbes, Handwick, and Graham, that an application would be made for their discharge.

Mr. Driscoll (K.C.) having moved for the discharge of Henry Handwick and George Graham; Mr. Robert Johnston (K.C.) for that of James Forbes, and the arguments of those two Gentlemen having been followed by addresses in support of them by Mr. Scriven and Mr. Blackburne (K.C.).

The Attorney-General said, he was not sure whether he had understood the nature of the application made by his Learned Friends. If it were that the prisoners, Handwick and Graham, should be discharged upon giving bail for their appearance on the proceedings intended to be instituted against them, he should not object to it, but if the application was for the discharge of the three prisoners from further liability or bail, he should feel it his duty to resist it. He had adopted the mitigated course of sending up bills for the minor offences only, and though he had no doubt of their guilt, he felt reluctant to give a latitude to his feelings, when it was not expedient to call upon a Jury to entertain the capital charge; he preferred that their legal proceedings should be criticised for their leniency, rather than their rigour, for, never were the laws so speedily triumphant as when applied with mercy, and administered with temper. He confessed he was not a little surprised to hear his Learned Friend, Mr. Blackburne make light of an offence that would be an eternal stain on the country an offence which fastens the character of ferocious assassins on the people of Ireland. Was hurling a bottle and a piece of wood at the Lord

Lieutenant's head a light offence? Mr. Blackburne had called upon him to conjure what were the probable grounds for the Grand Jury having thrown out the bills. He was entirely unable to form an idea upon the subject, but this he would say, that during his professional life, and in all his readings, he never knew of a case where the informations established against a share of the deepest criminality against Mr. Blackburne's client, and he would repeat that he had said the day before, that the Grand Jury had discharged their functions in the presence of God, under the sanction of a solemn oath taken in the face of their country, and to that country and their God are they accountable; no human tribunal can give judgement upon them; it is between themselves and a higher power. Having stated what is intention was with respect to the prisoners, he should pray the Court to hold them to sufficient bail until he was enabled to file against them *ex-officio* in the informations, which would be the first moment the approaching term would admit.

Mr. Blackburne rose for the purpose of explaining what had fallen from him, and which he regretted the Attorney-General had mis-understood. In giving it as his opinion that the confinement which he had undergone might perhaps be the extent of his punishment, were he found guilty, he by no means intended to convey that the riot at the theatre was a trial affair; his own opinion was quite the contrary.

Their Lordships having consulted for a short time, Judge Moore said, the Court could have no objection to what the Attorney-General had prayed, and therefore should require the prisoners to give good and sufficient bail for their appearance to the *ex-officio* informations to be filed by the Attorney-General. His Lordship said, he had paid great attention to the case, and he now declared, that from the facts stated in the informations, he could not conceive how it was possible for the Jury to have ignored the bills, unless they disbelieved all the witnesses—about thirty in number. In his opinion, the informations contained precise and distinct charge of a conspiracy, and he would not impute to the Jury so gross a violation of their duty as to trample down the law by considering the evidence not sufficient to establish a conspiracy. Their objection must have been to the credit of the witnesses, for, in his charge, he told them, unless they disbelieved the evidence, the facts deposed to were sufficient to call for a finding of the bills, and for sending the prisoners before a petty Jury.

His Lordship declared, that it is at this point that the finding of the Grand Jury was such, that had his Majesty's law officers not been in Court, he would have sent for the Jury, and inquired from them the grounds upon which they came to their decision, whether there was any point of law upon which they had their doubts, or required information. After that he would have sent them back to their room, and told them to reconsider their finding. If they had any other grounds for rejecting the bills but the credit of witnesses, it was their duty, as conscientious men, to have come into Court, and require explanation from the Judge before they adopted the course of ignoring the bills for a riot and conspiracy to create a riot, when it was deposed that several persons were seen with bludgeons committing a breach of the peace; using inflammatory expressions, and when a union of action between the parties was sworn to. The laws should not have been rendered abortive by persons sworn to discharge the functions of Grand Jurors. Unless they had good grounds for disbelieving the witnesses, the bills should have been found. The public, the country, justice and the law, required to be satisfied, and there was no good subject but must desire to see the transaction which had taken place probed to the bottom. The Learned Judge sincerely regretted, that the consciences of the Grand Jurors did not permit them to send the question to a Jury, before whom such facts must come out, as would no longer leave the world ignorant of the machinations of the factions. At present the public were ignorant upon what grounds the Grand Jury had formed their decision, and it was due to the prisoners themselves, if they had any respect for their characters, that the affair should undergo a solemn investigation, in order that, if innocent, it might clearly and satisfactorily appear that they were so.

It was then ordered that Mr. Forbes be bailed, himself in one thousand pounds, and two sureties five hundred pounds each, to abide the result of criminal information to be filed against him by the Attorney-General, in the Courts of King's Bench, in the next Term; and the other five persons accused to find bail, themselves in two hundred pounds, and two sureties in one hundred pounds each, for the same purpose.

On Tuesday, the Judges Moore and Burton being on the Bench, the Grand Jury, by their Foreman, Sir George Whitford, read from a written paper some observations, in reply to those of the Bench on their ignoring the bills against the rioters at the theatre:—"My Lords—We have learned with deep regret, that the discharge of our official duties, as to certain Bills of Indictment, has been made the subject of animadversion by his Majesty's Attorney-General, and has been pronounced by the authority of this High Court to be a matter of surprise. We hope that neither the Court, nor with its sanction, his Majesty's principal Law Officers, intended to convey any intimation that our judgment has been influenced by fear, by favour, or affection. A charge of such a nature, without adverting to the enormity of the guilt which it would impute, would be essentially unjust; for the oath of secrecy which we have taken forbids a disclosure, which the vindication of that judgment, and if necessary, the satisfactory refutation of such a charge would impose. It must be recollected, that to us exclusively is the evidence known upon which our judgment was founded; and we therefore trust that this High Court will receive the declaration now unanimously and solemnly made by us, that our decision was the result of a laborious investigation of the evidence, a conscientious consideration of its weight, and a sincere desire to adhere to the Charge of the Learned Judge, who so fully detailed to us the nature of our duties, and so fully detailed to us the principle upon which we are bound to discharge them."—Mr. Justice Moore observed to them:—"Gentlemen, I shall say nothing further than this—that the Attorney-General, in what has been communicated to you, has been, I will not say unjustly merely, but most shamefully misrepresented. In my hearing, or in that of my brother Judge, he not only did not cast any imputation upon the Grand Jury, but expressly guarded himself against any such suspicion. He said that no man could dare to arraign a Grand Jury, for their decision in the exercise of their constitutional

privilege; thus, Gentlemen, let me repeat to you the privileges which by law belong to the Grand Jury which you have a right to claim. You have stated that the Court expressed surprise. I did say that I was, and I am surprised. You, Gentlemen, I am sure, have acted according to your consciences; but I did and do express my surprise, after reading the body of evidence, that it was not calculated to obtain the character of veracity from the Jury. I also said, in answer to an observation from Council (and I say so still), that you had no right, by law, to try what constituted a conspiracy—and that your only business was, to consider whether you believed the facts. I said, and say again that on the sworn informations which I had, there is a full conspiracy shown in point of law, if the facts are believed. I also said that the Grand Jury had no right to try the cause, but only to put it into a course of trial. I said that upon the informations there appeared a manifest conspiracy—prepared circumstances—placards distributed—calls understood—intentions shown by some parties or other to disturb the public peace. If you had decided that these facts did not prove a conspiracy, you would have decided a question of law. But if the point of your decision was, that there was not credible evidence of the facts, then I said I had nothing to do with that, and that I must presume that such was the ground of your determination."

On Saturday (4th inst.) Jas. Forbes and H. Handwick were brought into Court that bail might be taken for their appearance to an *ex-officio* information to be filed against them by the Right Hon. the Attorney-General. For Forbes, Mr. Gouston of the firm of Gouston and Fottrell, and J. D. Williams, woollen draper, Eastgate-street, appeared and were accepted. For Handwick, R. Charles (a Slater, who was one of Forbes's bail the night he was arrested in the Theatre), and Mr. Benjamin Warren, appeared and entered into recognizances. Graham, accused of slinging the piece of timber at the Lord Lieutenant, has not yet given bail owing to some difficulty respecting his residence. *Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

A medical gentleman of the name of Reid has published a journal of his travels through Ireland in the year 1822. The author is a man of intelligence and philanthropy, and seems to have a thorough knowledge of the country which forms the subject of his book. He descants with much force and clearness on the standard abuses by which the lower classes of the people have been so long aggrieved, and yet by which their superiors have so little profited—the rack rents gathered in by rapacious agents of distant or insensible proprietors—the payment of tithes enforced in such a way as to exasperate the poor, make the clergyman undeservedly odious, and the parson, inquisitorially rich—the corrupt partiality of magistrates—the abominations of the prisons—the furious and insulting tyranny of the Orange faction. These misfortunes or crimes of the system of Irish government are incorporated by Mr. Reid in an interesting narrative of his daily rides, visits, and conversations, and form the materials of an instructive little volume for those who are but imperfectly acquainted with the condition of an unhappy, and we fear an almost hopeless, race of men.

The appointment of the Rev. Reginald Heber, to the Bishopric of Calcutta, causes a vacancy in that of preachership of Lincoln's Inn. Two gentlemen are already named as candidates to succeed him. They are the Rev. Dr. Malby and the Rev. J. W. Cunningham. The appointment is by vote, and there are but 21 gentlemen who have the privilege of voting. *The Sun.*

It is said that many English families, alarmed, doubtless, by the certainty of the policy which their Government may follow in the present circumstances, are preparing to leave Paris to return to their own country or to proceed to the Netherlands. *Journal de Paris.*

A very great rise took place yesterday at Lloyd's in the rate of insurance on French vessels. From the East Indies home, a charge of 25 guineas per cent. is made; and 15 guineas from Havannah and the West Indies.

We understand that a memorial to the Government is preparing for the signature of the merchants, soliciting the immediate establishment of packets between Falmouth and Corunna, for the conveyance of the Spanish letters, the transit of which through France is likely to be interrupted by the war.

On Wednesday, a Meeting of Freeholders and others was held at Mackery, for the purpose of petitioning for Reform. Several Resolutions were proposed by Major Cartwright, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Draper. An amendment, calling for Triennial Parliaments, was proposed by a Mr. Bigge, and seconded by a Mr. Hedger. The amendment was negatived, and the original resolution carried; after which, a very long petition, founded on the resolutions, was proposed and carried, which, however, the Sheriff refused to sign, and the meeting was then dissolved.

It is in contemplation to remove the Asizes for Lancashire, from Lancaster Castle, and hold them alternately at Liverpool and Manchester.

The severity of the late frost was much greater for many years. On taking up the pavement in the bill on Thursday night, in order to thaw the ground in many places was frozen nearly three feet from the surface.

His Majesty has presented Mr. Canning with his portrait which is said to be one of the happiest efforts of the President of the Royal Academy.

Ingenious Deception.—There arrived the other day at Leith a north country coaster, laden with a number of well fed geese. The Custom-house beamers boarded her as usual, and one of them, to satisfy his suspicions, on account of their great weight, cut up one of the fattest, and discovered a bottle of whisky deposited inside. A desperate attack was now made upon the whole, when each was speedily disencumbered of its burden.

Wilton, lately celebrated for the manufacture of carpets, bannets, and other branches in the woolen trade, is nearly depopulated by the emigration of its principal manufacturers to Kidderminster.